FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 12, 1846. [NO. 1510.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

ON CONSIGNMENT.—At the Wharf.

300 SACKS Liverpool SALT
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A PRIME article of English Dairy CHEESE.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 5, 1846. 9tf

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

HAVING been informed by the Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Hillsborough, of the existence in that place of Small Pox, I hereby, as authorized by Canon, give notice to the Parishes of the Diocese of North Carolina, that the ensuing Convention thereof will meet in Christ Church, Raleigh, 27th of May next, instead of St. Matthew's Church, appointed by the last Convention.

L. SILLIMAN IVES,
Bishop of North Carolina.
Edenton, April 24, 1846. 9tm

E. L. WINSLOW,
Secretary of the Convention.

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by getting on a new Hack, better stock, and travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways. Passengers enter at Boggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf
Carolinian copy.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goths; by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Ledoge's Manual Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 75; Dow, Jr's. Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

POTASH,

FIRST quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 20. 7tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by
E. J. HALE.

LOCOFOCO MATCHES,

IN wood and paper boxes, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 5. 9tf

NOTICE.

A GOOD House Servant for sale. Apply at this Office.
May 4. 9tf

We have heretofore numbered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Doc or Jayne, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, maugre all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to *cultivate so barren* a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and, according to his directions, applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, tho' luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.

Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 4. 9-3w

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McAra, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.
April 4, 1846. 6-tf

The Anniversary of EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY will be held on the 14th of May. The graduating class receive Diplomas based on a *prescribed* course of study, comprehensive and well defined. The First, Second, Junior and Senior classes are organised of members most of whom intend to complete in order the entire course and receive the honors of the Seminary. In these respects, perhaps no similar institution occupies a higher grade. These arrangements render difficult studies more easy, save time, aid the culture of the ornamental branches, and are the foundation of that true science and discipline and method in which Education consists. Experienced teachers are at the head of each department. Pupils reside in the edifice erected for the School, in a large grove, on the verge of the finest village in the State, with the Principals and Teachers, who neglect nothing that a parent can expect for a daughter.

The next term of 23 weeks will commence on the 2d of July. The whole expense, exclusive of extra branches, is $75, of which $50 is paid in advance. The friends of sound learning are respectfully requested to become informed of the merits of Edgeworth. Letters for further information can be addressed to the Principal, Rev. Professor Morgan, or to Gov. Morehead, Greensborough, N. C.

April 25, 1846. 8-3w

ICE, from the fresh Ponds near Boston, will be delivered to regular customers every morning from and after to-day. Orders left with John L. Parker will be attended to.
April 28, 1846. 8-3w

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

OFFERS for sale an assortment of choice PERFUMERY, consisting in part of

Florida Water,	Transparent Soap,
Bay Water,	Toilet Powder,
Cologne Water,	Powder Puffs,
Extract Mousseline,	Almond Soap,
" Violet,	Preston Salts,
Shaving Cream, superior,	Court Plaster,
Transparent Wash Balls,	Bear's & Macassar Oil.

Also, Cologne Water, made from the "Farina" recipe, for sale by the quart or gallon.
April 27. 8tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
April 27. 8-3w

Brilliant Schemes!!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 19 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 16, 1846.
VERY SPLENDID SCHEME.
$35,294, 12,000, 6,000, 3,895, 6 Prizes of 2,500, 10 of 1,500, 30 of 1200, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $135 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 67 50
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 33 75

$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 20 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 23, 1846.
CAPITALS.
$30,000, $10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

THE MAMMOTH!
$50,000 Capital!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 21 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 30, 1846.
MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000, 2 do. of 10,000, 2 do. of 7,500, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 2 of 3,500, 4 of 2,338, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 500, 50 of 300, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $180 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 90 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 45 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 25, 1846. 8-3tpd

MORE PROOF.

Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., Feb. 1839.

Dr. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir,—My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately dispatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoonful of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 27. 8-3w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, APRIL 16, 1846.

THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst., and the same will be payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Thursday the 7th day of May.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.
8-3w]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, in Rockingham, of **GEO. W. FREEMAN**, who broke the Jail of Richmond county on the night of the 23d inst.

The said Freeman is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, black hair and eyes, dark complexion, about thirty years of age, and was raised in Marion District, S. C.

JOHN C. KNIGHT,
Sheriff of Richmond county.
Rockingham, April 24, 1846. 8-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving, direct from the New York and Boston markets, his

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF GOODS,

To which he respectfully calls the attention of his old customers and the public generally. The Stock consists of a variety of Fashionable **Fancy and Staple GOODS** for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a fine assortment of

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Iron, Nails, &c.

These Goods being laid in with much care, and for CASH, he feels authorised in saying, that he can and will sell them CHEAP for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

J. P. COVINGTON.
Rockingham, N. C., April 16, 1846. 7-6w

Auction Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer, tenders his services to his friends and the public. He will also give his attention to a General Agency and Commission Business.

Office, North Store, Lord's Building, North Water Street.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
Wilmington, April 11. 6-3w

East India Hair Dye,

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 24 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 25, 1846. 8-eowfm

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by the article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 24 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 25, 1846. 8-eowfm

Jayne's Sanative Pills.

These pills may be taken *at all times*, and in most diseases; in inflammatory, intermittent, remittent, bilious, and every form of FEVER—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called impurity of the Blood; also for Female Complants, Costiveness, &c., and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative, or purgative medicine may be required.

Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of this Sanative, especially if the Tonic Vermifuge be used in connection.

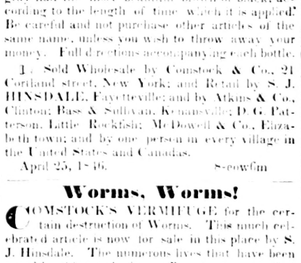
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 20. 7-3w

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, $0; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.



A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailer.
Lawrenceville, April 11, 1846. 7tf

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops,

Essences, Castor Oil, Bear's Oil, Saleratus, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, Ink, British Oil, &c. For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.
April 20. 7tf

One light three horse WAGON, with frame and cover entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 13. 6tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

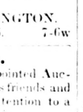
Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chamburg Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.
March 23. 3tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 10 Market St., Philadelphia,



Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 10 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Summer Term of this School will commence on the 4th day of June, and continue till the 19th of November. The Winter Term will immediately follow, and continue from November 11th, till April 15th, 1847, thus making a Session of ten months.

The principal building of this Institution is of brick, 90 by 60 feet, and three stories high. The wings are of granite, 57 by 34, and two stories high. These buildings are in the centre of an oak grove of 25 acres, and afford ample accommodations for all purposes of a domestic, literary, or religious character connected with the School. The course of instruction in every department is thorough, and is administered by four gentlemen and seven ladies.

It is the intention of the Rector in all his arrangements, to sustain, and as far as possible, increase the claims of the School to the very liberal share it has hitherto enjoyed of the public favor and support.

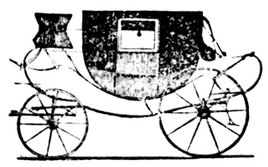
TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board, and English Tuition, per term of 5 months	$100 00
Tuition in French	12 50
" in Music, on the Piano, Organ or Guitar	25 00
With use of Piano or Organ,	8 00
Tuition on the Harp with use of instrument	40 00
" in Drawing and Paining	15 00
Pens and Ink	75

N. B. The clothing of pupils must be marked with the owner's name *in full*. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is prescribed for Sundays and special occasions.—This consists, in Summer, of a straw bonnet with light blue ribbon, and a plain white dress. Their ordinary apparel may be of any materials suitable for School girls. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in its Chapel, by the Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. From their friends or relatives in the City, they are allowed to accept invitations, for the *day* only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They are not allowed to have accounts at Stores except at the request of their Parents or Guardians, nor are they allowed to visit the Stores, without the company of a Teacher.
Raleigh, April 2, 1846. 6-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

REMARKS OF
MR. A. STEWART, OF PENN.,
ON THE TARIFF.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the U. States, March 14, 1846.

I had not intended, said Mr. S., to say one word about the Tariff; but I am strongly tempted to state a fact or two in reply to the gentleman from Virginia. That gentleman dwelt entirely on the benefits of foreign trade. He went altogether in favor of importing foreign goods, and creating a market for the benefit of foreigners. Would our own agriculture be benefitted by a process like this? Nothing could more effectually divert the benefit from our own people and pour it in a constant stream upon foreign labor. No American interest was so much benefitted by a protective system as that of *agriculture*. The foreign market was nothing, the home market was everything, to them; it was as one hundred to one. The Tariff gave us the great home market, while the gentleman's scheme was to secure us, at best, but the chance of a market abroad, while it effectually destroyed our secure and invaluable market at home. The gentleman says he is very anxious to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. I will tell him one fact: With all the protection we now enjoy, Great Britain sends into this country eight dollars' worth of her agricultural productions to one dollars' worth of all our agricultural productions (save cotton and tobacco) that she takes from us.

Mr. BAYLY. Does the gentleman assert that?

Mr. STEWART. I do—and will prove it.

Mr. BAYLY. Then you will prove the returns false which are made by our own Government.

No, sir; I will prove it by the returns furnished by Mr. Walker himself in support of the bill which he has laid before the Committee of Ways and Means. Now, I assert, and can prove, that more than half the value of all the British goods imported into this country consist of agricultural products, changed in *form*, converted and manufactured into goods. And I invite the gentleman to the scrutiny. Take down all the articles in a store, one after another—estimate the value of the raw material, the bread and meat, and other agricultural products which have entered into their fabrication, and it will be found that one-half and more of their value consists of the productions of the soil—agricultural produce in its strictest sense.

Now, by reference to Mr. Walker's report, it will be seen that, for twelve years back, we have imported from Great Britain and her dependencies annually 52½ millions of dollars worth of goods, but call it 50 millions, while she took of all our agricultural products, save cotton and tobacco, less than two and a half millions of dollars worth. Thus, then, assuming one-half the value of her goods to be agricultural, it gives us 25 millions of her agricultural produce to 2½ millions of ours taken by her, which is just ten to one; to avoid cavil, I put it at eight to one. To test the truth of his position, he was prepared, if time permitted, to refer to numerous facts. But for the information of the gentleman from Virginia, who is so great a friend to the poor and oppressed farmers, I will tell him that we have imported yearly, for twenty-six years, (so says Mr. Walker's report,) more than ten millions of dollars worth of *woollen goods*. Last year we imported $10,666,176 worth. Now, one-half and more of the value of this cloth was made up of wool, the subsistence of labor and other agricultural productions. The general estimate is, that the wool alone is half. The universal custom among farmers, when they had their wool manufactured on the shares, was to give the manufacturer half the cloth. Thus we import, and our farmers have to pay, for *five* millions of dollars worth of foreign wool every year in the form of cloth, mostly the production of sheep feeding on the grass and grain of Great Britain, while our own wool is worthless, for want of a market; and this is the policy the gentleman recommends to American farmers. Yes, sir; and the gentleman is not satisfied with *five* millions, but wishes to increase it to *ten* millions a year for foreign wool. Will the gentleman deny this? He dare not. He has declared for Mr. Walker's bill, reducing the duties on woollens nearly one-half, with a view to *increase* the revenue; of course, the imports must be doubled, making the import of cloth twenty millions instead of ten, and of wool ten instead of five millions of dollars per annum.

This was the gentleman's plan to favor the farmers, *British* farmers, by giving them the *American* market. His plan was to buy everything, sell nothing, and get rich. (A laugh.) What was true as to cloth was equally true as to everything else. Take a hat, a pair of shoes, a yard of silk or lace, analyze it, resolve it into its constituent elements, and you will find that the raw material, and the substance of labor, and other agricultural products, constituted more than one-half its entire value. The pauper labor of Europe employed in manufacturing silk and lace got what it eat, no more; and this is what you pay for when you purchase their goods. Break up your home manufactures and home markets, import everything you eat and drink and wear, for the *benefit of the farmers*. Oh, what friends these gentlemen are to the farmers and mechanics and labourers of this country—no, sir, I am wrong, of *Great Britain*.

Now, I ask whether wool is not, in the strictest sense, an agricultural production? And if we import ten millions in cloth, is not five millions of that sum, paid for the wool alone, a product of British farmers? As a still stronger illustration of his argument, Mr. S. referred to the article of iron. Last year, according to Mr. Walker's Report, we imported $9,043,396 worth of foreign iron, and its manufactures, mostly from Great Britain, four-fifths of the value of which, as every practical man knew, consisted of agricultural produce—nothing else. Iron is made of ore and coal; and what is the ore and coal buried in your mountains worth? Nothing—nothing at all, unused. What gives it value? The labor of horses, oxen, mules, and men. And what sustained this labor but corn and oats, hay and straw for the one, and bread and meat and vegetables of every kind for the other. These agricultural products were purchased and consumed, and this made up nearly the whole price of the iron which the manufacturer received and paid over to the farmers again and again, as often as the process was repeated. Well, is not iron made in England of the same materials that it is made of here? Certainly; then is not four-fifths of the value of British iron made up of British agricultural produce? And if we purchase nine millions of dollars worth of British iron a year, do we not pay six or seven millions of this sum for the produce of British farmers—grain, hay, grass, bread, meat, and other provisions for man and beast—sent here for sale in the form of iron? He put it to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) to say if this was not true to the letter. He challenged him to deny it, or disprove it if he could. The gentleman's plan was to break down these great and growing markets for our own farmers, and give our markets to the British; and yet he *professed* to be a friend to American farmers!! "From such friends good Lord deliver *them!*" One remark more on this topic. Secretary Walker informs us that the present duty on iron is 75 per cent., which he proposes to reduce to 30 per cent., *to increase the revenue*. To do this, must he not then double the imports of iron? Clearly he must. Then we must add ten or twelve millions per year to our present imports of iron, and of course destroy that amount of our domestic supply to make room for it. Thus, at a blow, in the single article of iron, this bill is intended to destroy the American markets for at least eight millions of dollars worth of domestic agricultural produce to be supplied from abroad; and this is the American—no! the *British*—system of policy which is now attempted to be imposed upon this country by this *British-hating Administration!* Let them do it, and in less than two years there will not be a specie-paying bank in the country. The people and the Treasury will be again bankrupt, and the scenes and sufferings of 1840 will return; and with it, as a necessary consequence, the political revolutions of that period.

[Mr. LEAKE said, cotton and tobacco were agricultural products.]

Mr. S. certainly; but there are other interests in this country worth looking after and preserving besides cotton and tobacco. But no doubt, the gentleman concurs with Mr. Secretary Walker, who tells us in his free trade report, which has so delighted England, and no wonder it has, for he there says we must take more British goods, because, if we do not, "England must pay for our *'breadstuffs'"* in *specie*, and "*not having it to spare*, she will bring down to even a greater extent the *price of our cotton*." Yes, "*our* cotton"—there is the rub. The North and West must quit work, sell nothing, and bring every thing from England, and send them our *specie* as long as it lasts, so that England may have "specie *to spare*" for Southern cotton—that's the plan thus openly and boldly proclaimed by the Secretary and his followers. We of the North and West must send our last dollar to England to buy bread and meat, and grass and grain, in the form of iron and cloth, to increase the price of "*our cotton*." We must be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for Great Britain—paupers, slaves, and beggars, that England may have "specie to spare" for Southern cotton. This is the undisguised policy and purpose of the Treasury Report. But Mr. S. would say to these Southern gentlemen: Don't be afraid. You will have your cotton market still. England must have your cotton—she can't do without it at present. But beware; the time may come when England would not want "*our cotton*," and the South, in turn, would cry out for protection. But the gentleman congratulates the West with the prospect of an early repeal of the corn laws. But, in his opinion, if the corn laws were repealed, the people of the West would scarcely get a bushel of their grain into England on any terms.

[Mr. BAYLY. Do you mean what you say, that not one bushel will go there?]

Mr. STEWART. I will answer the gentleman, by giving him Lord Ashburton's speech in the House of Lords a few days ago. He states that nine-tenths of the grain now imported in Great Britain is supplied from the north of Europe, although they pay a tax of fifteen shillings the quarter; while that from Canada and the United States, passing through Canada, pays but four shillings. Repeal the duty of fifteen shillings, and will they not supply the whole? Most clearly they will. The fact is notorious, that most of our grain and flour now goes to England through her colonial ports, and at colonial duties, thus evading the operation of the corn laws, while the grain and flour from the north of Europe must always pay the highest duties imposed by the corn laws. Hence Lord Ashburton very justly argues, that we must be overwhelmed if the corn laws are repealed, and this great advantage, now enjoyed by Canada and the United States, of importing flour and grain at about one-fourth of the duty paid by the importers from the Baltic and the Black sea. Repeal the corn laws—put them on an equal footing with us, and is not the question settled, and the market lost to our grain and flour in all time to come? Nothing can be clearer. And yet gentlemen exult in the prospect of the repeal of the corn laws, and are ready to sacrifice the whole of our manufactures and home markets to bring it about. Such will be the operation of the repeal of the corn laws on American agriculture, and such is the statement of Lord Ashburton, who perhaps knows as much about the matter as even the learned gentleman from Virginia. But this is not all. This opinion of Lord Ashburton is sustained by the most intelligent merchants in Great Britain. Such is the uniform tenor of the testimony recently taken before a select committee of the House of Commons on this subject.—*Henry Cleaver Chapman*, one of the witnesses, and one of the most intelligent men in the kingdom, says: "Repeal the corn laws, and the growing trade with Canada and the *Western States of America* will be crushed by the cheaper productions of the Baltic and the Black sea; consequently," he adds, "*American*, Canada, and British shipping would receive a severe and decisive blow" by the repeal of the corn laws. But still the gentleman from Virginia exults in the prospect of the repeal of the corn laws, and boasts of the market it will open to our Western farmers, to whom however, he will not give one dollar for their rivers and improvements—not a cent—but is anxious to seduce them into this British free trade *trap*; but he would say to the West, "timeo danaos," trust your friends, and beware of your enemies. Look at the boasted foreign market, what is it? Comparatively nothing. Look at facts. The agricultural productions of the United States, exclusive of cotton and tobacco, is estimated at one thousand millions per year. Our exports to all the world amounted last year to $11,195,515. Of this, Great Britain took about two and a half. All the rest was consumed at home. So the foreign markets of the world amounted to 11 millions, and the home markets to 989 millions. Yet the gentleman had just pronounced the foreign markets every thing to the farmers, and the home markets comparatively nothing. We are told by the gentleman, as well as by the Secretary of the Treasury, that if we will reduce our Tariff, England will repeal her corn laws, and open her ports to our bread stuffs to enrich our farmers. Now, sir, I beg farmers to look at official facts sent to us by this Secretary a few days since. Look at the report on commerce and navigation, and you will be astonished to see that England, Scotland, and Ireland last year took from the United States 2,010 *bushels* of wheat, and 35,955 barrels of flour, equal in all to 178,775 bushels of wheat, not equal to the production of a single county in Pennsylvania or Ohio. England imports about eight-ten millions of bushels of wheat yearly. For six years prior to 1843, she imported annually more than twenty millions, and of this only 178,775 from the United States—not a hundredth part of her foreign supply. What an immense market for our breadstuffs! And would the repeal of the corn laws help you? Clearly not. It will favor other countries just as much as it will favor you; if the duty is taken off of your grain, it is taken off of theirs. So it leaves you just where you are; nay, worse. For we now get a large amount of grain to England through the Canadian ports at 4 shillings duty, while the grain of Europe pays 18. Repeal the corn laws, and this advantage is lost for ever, and our trade through the Colonial ports is at an end. Clearly then the repeal of the corn laws will be an injury, and a great injury, to our farmers on the Canadian frontier, without in the least favoring any body else.

Last year Great Britain and Ireland took of all the grain and bread-stuffs of the United States, wheat, rye, oats, corn, flour, and meal of all kinds, 223,251 dollars worth, not a quarter of a million; and we took from her $49,684,059 worth of her goods, nearly fifty millions of dollars. These are official facts, yet the Secretary of the Treasury who communicates them says, if we don't reduce our tariff, and take more British goods, England will have to pay us specie for *our breadstuffs*.—What an absurdity. She takes one-fourth of a million of our breadstuffs, and we take fifty millions of her goods; yet she must pay specie for our breadstuffs? But Great Britain took in the same year $35,675,759 worth of cotton, yet this *cotton growing* Secretary is not satisfied. We of the West must break up our markets, send our *specie* to England to purchase wool and other agricultural produce, converted into goods, and support labor, fed by British bread and meat, so that England may have plenty of specie to pay high prices for Mr. Walker's cotton—farmers must be slaves to Southern negroes. Farmers of the West, what say you to this? Will you submit? If you do, you are slaves, and you deserve it. But another fact. Our exports of manufactures last year, including those of wood, amounted to $13,129,166. Assuming, as in the case of British manufactures, that one-half their value is made up of American agricultural produce, then we export nearly *seven* millions of dollars worth of agricultural produce in the form of manufactures, which does not glut or injure the foreign markets, for our flour and grain, in its original form. To use a familiar illustration: Western farmers send their corn, hay, and oats, thousands of dollars worth, every year to the Eastern market, not in its rude and original form, but in the form of hogs and horses; they give their hay-stacks life and legs, and make them trot to market with the farmer on their back. (A laugh.) So the British converted their produce, not into hogs or horses, but into cloth and iron, and send it here for sale. And, viewing the subject in this light, he could demonstrate that there was not a State in the Union that did not now consume *five* dollars worth of British agricultural produce to *one* dollar's worth she consumes of theirs. Time would not permit him to go into details; but he would furnish the elements from which any one could make the calculation. Assuming that *consumption* and *exportation* are in proportion to population, then we import 50 millions of British goods, and 25 millions—one-half—is agricultural produce. We export to England agricultural produce (excluding cotton and tobacco) 2½ millions. Divide these sums, 25 and 2½ millions, by 223, the number of Representatives, and it gives $112,108 as the amount of British agricultural produce consumed in the form of goods in each Congressional district; and $11,210 as their export to Great Britain of agricultural produce. This gives the proportion of ten to one. Yet gentlemen are not satisfied, and wish still further to increase the import of British goods, and still further prostrate and destroy the American farmer and mechanic and laboring man to favor foreigners. To shew the effect upon currency, as well as agriculture, suppose the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) wants a new coat; he goes to a British importer and pays him 20 dollars, hard money, and hard to get. England takes none of your rag money. (A laugh.) Away it goes, in quick time. We see no more of it; as far as circulation is concerned, the gentleman might as well have thrown it into the fire. I want a coat. I go to the American manufacturer and buy $20 worth of American broadcloth. (He wears no other, and he would compare coats with gentlemen on the spot.) (A laugh.) Well, the manufacturer, the next day, gave it to the farmer for wool; he gave it to the shoemaker, the latter, and blacksmith; they gave it back to the farmer for meat and bread; and here it went from one to another. You might perhaps see his busy and bustling $20 note five or six times in the course of a day. This made money plenty. But where was the gentleman's hard money? Vanished; gone to reward and enrich the wool-growers and farmers, shoemakers, hatters, and blacksmiths of England. Now, I go for supporting the American farmers and mechanics, and the gentleman goes for the British—that's the difference. Can the gentleman deny it? There are but two sides in this matter, the *British* and the *American* side; and the simple question is, which side shall we

tariff to suit the British. Mr. S. here expressed the hope that the people of the North would send on specimens of American manufactures to be also exhibited in the Capitol, not only to show their perfection and extent, but to *correct* on the spot the false representations made by these Manchester men and their agents in regard to the *character* and *prices* of British and American goods. Speaking of the President's message, this Manchester leader writer exclaims on a second Daniel come to judgment, a second Richard Cobden;" and so delighted were they in England with Mr. Walker's confirmed free trade report that it was ordered to be printed by the House of Lords. After all this, having our President and Secretary on their side, they ought to have been content, without sending their letters of instructions here to direct us what kind of a tariff they wish us to pass. But if their calculations had sent us a revenue bill, he could not have furnished one to suit Great Britain better than the one furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. Parliament would pass it by acclamation. Sir Robert Peel understands his business; he proposes to take the duties off bread-tuffs and raw materials of all kinds used by their manufacturers, and remove every burden, so as to enable them to meet us in our own markets and in the markets of the world, where Yankee competition is beginning to give them great uneasiness. Last year, we exported hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cotton goods into the British East Indies, and beat the British in their own markets, after paying discriminating duties imposed to keep us out, first 5, then 10, finally 15 per cent. In this great struggle, Sir Robert Peel comes to the rescue: he removes the duty on cotton and wool, and bread and meat, and every thing used by British manufacturers to enable them to go ahead in this struggle with the Americans; and what does Mr. Walker do? Just the reverse. He proposes to take off all protective duties, and imposes heavy burdens on the raw materials, dye stuffs, &c., used by our manufacturers, so as effectually to prostrate and break them down. Sir Robert Peel takes burdens off his steed, while Sir Robert Walker piles bags of sand on his—then a crack their whips—clear the course—that's all." (A laugh.) Such is the difference between British and American policy. Sir Robert Peel's present system furnishes powerful arguments for adhering to our protective system—his object is not to favor, but to beat us; and our course is not to defeat, but to favor his purpose. This will not only be the effect of the tariff proposed by our Secretary, but it is its open and avowed purpose and design. Is it not the proclaimed purpose of the mover and report to increase the importation of British goods, and of course, to that extent, destroy American supply? Does not the Secretary propose to reduce the protective duties more than one half for the purpose of *increasing* revenue, and if the revenue is *more reduced by reducing* it is conceded, must not the imports be more than doubled? This is self-evident, and if you double your imports of foreign goods, must you not destroy to that extent American supply? Most certainly, unless the Secretary can, in his wisdom, devise a plan to make people eat, drink, wear double as much as they now do. But where will we find money to pay for them? There's the rub. But startling and extraordinary as it may appear, our Secretary, for the first time in the history of the world, has boldly and openly avowed it as the object of Government to break down and destroy its own manufactures for the purpose of making way for those of foreigners. In the very first paragraph of his argumentative report, he sets out with stating that the revenue of the 1st quarter of this year's two millions less than the 1st quarter of the last, and that this has been occasioned by the *substitution of highly protected American manufactures for foreign imports*; and this evil, this terrible evil, this *American* Secretary proposes to remedy by reducing the protective duties, and thus breaking up the whole business of *encouraging domestic in favor* under by *American* labor out of *America* produce, for *British* goods, made by *British* labor out of *British* produce. Oh! but he hates the *British*. Nowsir, this is not only the doctrine of his *text*, but it runs through its whole section of 957 pages. No wonder it was printed by the House of Lords and let our Secretary carry through this bill, and Queen Victoria would gladly transfer the seals from Sir Robert Peel to Sir Robert Walker, for he will have rendered her a greater service than any other man, do I or you.

But this is not only the doctrine of the Treasury report, but of the message itself. The revenue standard laid down in the message sinks a death blow at the American industry. It suggests a kind of *sliding scale*? so that whenever any branch of American industry begins to beat the foreigner, and supply the market, and thereby diminish imports and revenue, this is evidence that the duty is too high and ought to be reduced, so as to let in the foreign rival productions; but let the President speak for himself—here is his revenue standard in his own words:

"The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be said for the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of Government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy tax in for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support Government, but is for protection merely."

What's this but a rule to favor foreigners and break down Americans? The moment the American by his superior industry and skill begins to succeed, then the duty must come down so as to increase foreign imports and revenue. This is the pain and inevitable operation of the rule, and who would go into manufacturing under such an anti-American rule as this, making it death by the law—certain and inevitable. As an illustration take iron for instance. Owing to the rapid increase of iron works in the United States, the import of iron has been greatly reduced; then the Executive rule applies—down with the duties, so as to increase imports and revenue. Accordingly, Mr. Walker proposes to reduce the duty, which, he says, is now 35 per cent. to 30 per cent., so as to increase the revenue. Well, to do this, he must more than double the imports, now amounting to more than eight millions a year, and thus he must import 16 millions of dollars worth of iron instead of eight—destroy eight millions of American manufacture to make way for the foreign, and thus import twelve millions of dollars worth of foreign (mostly English) grain and other produce used in the manufacture of this iron; for the fact is incontestible, that more than three-fourths of the value of iron is made up of the produce of the soil. And this is policy to favor *American farmers* and American *laborers*! Throw the plough out of the furrow, and turn labor out to starve—for, make way for British goods, and increase revenue!

Mr. S. said he had not time at present, but he would avail himself of the first proper occasion to shew, as he thought he could most clearly, that all the theories of the Secretary and his followers in favor of their free trade policy were not only false and unfounded, but that exactly the reverse of those theories was true. He referred to the theories that "protection was for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of the farmers and laborers of the country;" that "protection increased the price of the manufactured goods, and reduced the price of labor and produce;" that it "favored monopoly and wealth at the expense of the poor;" that "producing duties would increase revenue," &c. He could scarcely speak of such gross absurdities in respectful terms. What? Favor invested capital by building up competition, and increasing the supply of the articles they had to sell? Ignite the farmers by doubling the demand for their produce, raw materials and bread stuffs of every kind? Oppress and rob the consumer by giving him goods at one fourth their former price? Reduce wages by doubling the demand for labor—labor of men, women, and children? Yes, sir, increase the price of goods by doubling the supply, and reduce the price of agricultural produce by doubling the demand! Favor monopolies by building up competition, the only thing to destroy it! Such are the absurd theories of free trade. But gentlemen must first reverse all the laws of trade—the great and universal law that "demand and supply regulate prices;"—a law as universal and invariable in its operation, as the law that governs the solar system, must not only be repealed, but reversed in its operations, before gentlemen could sustain any of these absurdities.

The clock admonished him that his time was out—he would avail himself of the moment left to warn gentlemen—if they would allow him to prophesy, he would say—gentlemen, pass this Treasury bill, approved, as he understood, by the *cabinet*; bring back the scenes of 1840—restore your twenty per cent. tariff—bankrupt your treasury—paralyze your national industry—break down your farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics, by *importing goods and exporting money*—pass this bill, and in eighteen months you will scarcely have a specie-paying bank, or a specie dollar left in the country. Pass this bill, and you will not only bring back the scenes, but I repeat, you will bring with them the political revolutions of 1840. Again will be heard thro'ghout the land the cry of "*change! change! any change must be for the better.*" Political revolutions are the fruits of popular suffering and discontent; in prosperity the cry is "*let well enough alone.*"

(A voice.) Then as a Whig you ought to go for the new tariff.

Yes, said Mr. S., if I was like some gentlemen on this floor—if I loved my *party* more than my *country*, I would; but as I love my country more than my party, I will not. If it were not for the lash, and dread of party discipline, this "*British bill*" would find few advocates on this floor. It was the bunting of party—the illegitimate offspring of the Baltimore Convention—that Pandora's box whence originated most of the troubles that now afflict this country. But he again warned gentlemen—pass this bill, and in the strong language of a democratic Senator on a late occasion, it will sink "*the party* so low that the arm of resurrection could never reach it"—so low that —here the hour having expired, the chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. S. resumed his seat.)

FOREIGN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Attempt to Kill Louis Philippe!—The Oregon Question—Distressing accounts from Ireland—Flight of the Spanish Minister—Advance in Cotton.

The Steamer Cambria, which left Liverpool on the 18th ult. went ashore on Cape Cod on the 3d inst. She was gotten off next day without material damage.

Her news is not of much importance.

Cotton has advanced half a farthing to a farthing a pound, in consequence of the news by the Hibernia, containing the previous accounts of defect in the amount of the crops.

Business of almost every description was still in an uncertain and stagnant state.

Matters in Ireland were growing worse and worse. The accounts of the famine in that country are truly deplorable.

Attempt to kill King Louis Philippe.—News has been received by telegraph, that on Thursday, the 16th ult. the King was fired upon while taking his ride in the front of Fontainebleau, by a man seated on the wall. The Queen, Princess Adelaide, the Duchess of Nemours, the Prince and Princess of Salume were in the carriage with the king. Three balls cut the fringes but no one was hurt. The Queen picked up a piece of the wadding. The assassin was immediately arrested. His name was Lecompte, and he was an old general guardian of the forest of Fontainebleau.

The accounts carried out by the Hibernia, from Boston to the 1st of April, excited a good deal of attention. The message of Mr. Polk was not considered warlike; indeed, some of the public writers profess to see the best guaranty for the continuance of peace, in the expense to which the United States will be put by arming for the conflict. The speech of Mr. Webster, in favor of the 49th degree, as the basis of a settlement, had been much noticed and freely commented on.

The London Times, in a long article on Oregon, indicates what are supposed to be the views of the British government—to wit, the 49th parallel as the basis, but, in the language of the Times, "with more extensive conditions than those heretofore annexed to it by the Americans"—that is to say, Great Britain must be permitted to retain "the whole of Vancouver's Island, the navigation and harbor of the straits of Fuca, the free use of the Columbia and its northern branches down to the sea, and an indemnity or compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company for the posts they will be called upon to surrender. [This is almost identical with the plan proposed six weeks ago by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, but probably neither our government or people will agree to surrender so much.]

The British House of Commons met after the recess on the 17th, when debate on the Irish coercion bill was adjourned to the 30th. Sir Robert Peel, in the course of the debate, took occasion to say that the Government had ordered a supply of Indian corn and American grain for Ireland, and that the attention of the Government, by night and by day, had been given to the melancholy position in which the sister country was placed.

The English people are engrossed by their own public affairs, and the excitement upon the Corn Laws and the Irish Coercion Bill had reached such a pitch that it was expected Sir Robert Peel would have to retire from his position at the head of affairs.

The opposition to his measures was expected to be led by Lord Stanley.

Ireland.—The news is distressing—in some parts of Tiperary the peasantry, unable to resist longer the cravings of hunger, have broken into the shops and helped themselves. The town of Clonmell is in a state of siege, and the poor starving people are only kept down by fear of the bayonet.

Mr. Peel stated in the House of Commons, that the suffering condition of the country had been the object of the attention of government by night and by day.

In many cases there were no potatoes left—in none will the last perishing root be found after May. The accounts everywhere speak of increased distress. A Castlebar paper says—The gaunt and long dreaded scourge has at length broke forth. From every part of the country we hear the most dreadful accounts. Even in Tarlough, many inhabitants are without food, and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavouring to get provisions that their children may not die.

Narvaez, the late Minister, it is said, has been driven from Spain in consequence of his quarrel with Queen Christina.

We learn from the Wilmington Journal that the State of Delaware is thus early called upon to mourn the death of another Chief Magistrate. Dr. Maull, who by virtue of his office as President of the State Senate, succeeded the late lamented Stockton in the Executive chair, died suddenly on Sunday last, from gout in the stomach. Dr. M. had long occupied a prominent position in the political affairs of the State.

According to the Constitution of the State, William Temple, Esq., of Kent county, is now Governor of the State.

You will C.—The N. O. Tropic predicts that the letter C will be the name of the next President of the United States; for instance—C-lay; C-rittenden; C-alhoun; C-orwin; or, last and least, C-*ass*.'

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the N. C. Standard:

Your place, Mr. Holden, induces me to pay a passing tribute to you. If you occupied a position to which the qualities of your heart and the extent of your understanding entitled you, I should not stoop to notice you, unless it were to extend some bounty to your misery. But circumstances sometimes give a man an importance, which requireth the pruning hand of others to prescribe, and a name which must be noticed, if for no other reason than as an act of humanity to its deluded worshippers.

I cannot tell, sir, whether your recent course towards Walter F. Leak, has excited in my bosom more of indignation or contempt. Or whether your stupid adulation of Mr. James B. Shepard, has aroused more of pity or humility. To think that a man who professes to be a land-mark in our party, and who is regarded by a portion of that party as of some standing, should so far prostitute his heart and his intellect, as to foist upon the community a man who, neither from age nor experience, acquirements nor capacity, is fit for the place, is well calculated to excite the one feeling or the other—indignation or humility. We might be indignant, if we believed that the citizens of our good State could brook it with patience and support the favorite. We might be humble, if you, sir, could be regarded as the standard for human character. But we *pity* your course and your character, when we reflect that a lower deep is waiting to receive you. Have you not descended low enough? or must you still go down, down, down? Or are you returning to your first estate? What in the name of all that is fair and honest, induced you to treat with such malevolence Walter F. Leak, a man who, compared to you, is as light to darkness, honesty to corruption. Is it that he has always conducted himself with decency and propriety? Is it that he is a man of standing and character? Or does your approach to him make you feel your own nothingness? To such that standing at the foot of Mont Blanc, or near the Falls of Niagara, will inspire an humble and awful reverence for its Maker, and a consciousness of its own nothingness. Have you these feelings? Is your heart honest? If so, why have you acted thus? Did he ever do you an injury? Did he not bear the heat and burden of the day when you were drawing and sucking at the nurse's arms? Then where are the wrongs by reason of which he make you treat him thus? Has he not always been a democrat? Is he not yet a democrat? It may be that your eye was injured in a seat at our Legislature, and James B. Shepard must be spewed out to make you room. Is this it? If not, what officer has Walter F. Leak committed that made you treat him thus? It may be that it is a crime, a still greater crime, that *he has always been true to his principles*—That he has not acted as a go between, a light-horse Mercury, with Clay and Graham, Van Buren and Badger. Is this the reason, tell us? Speak, then pointing fingers at earth, and let us know why you have acted thus.

You may think that party feeling causes me to address you as I do. But no, I can tell you, that I belong to the same party where you seem to hang as a sort of no-fish. I too am a Democrat, and one who never wrote an apologism, or an essay on the general subject, or uttered in the character of no Clay or Graham. Why refuse to speak of him? Is it because you have recently received at our hands, that you are so anxious to show your coats and cut us know you are with us? Is it that you must exculpate the extent of your change? that *distance* must show the *truth* of your assertion? Speak, and tell us under what fatal malignant star you are living, that draws you on and on? Madness, blind unbridled madness? Is that it? Regret, remorse, shame, desperation? Is that it? Must be your goodness will be tendered as a pea in your defence? But sir, have you not been cast among us twelve months? Have you not learned that "stupid party" is one of our doctrines? Have you not, who have you not conformed to your persuasion? If you have not, you are wanting in application, or are not fully initiated. The consideration of this last interrogatory induces me to say, that trying to advocate this principle of our party, proves one of two things that you are either too dull for an Editor or too corrupt for a politician.

Can't then yet tell why you have acted thus? Is there a padlock on your lips or a no stone to your conscience?

It is said the fever is very low blood in our despair—a vitality at present, that encompasseth in our bosoms and preys with a deadly fascination on our hearts; makes us hate all that is lovely and love all that is hateful. Is this it? Speak, my guide! Why art thou silent?

Why should I notice such a thing as the Editor of the Standard? And if notice him, why not speak kindly and try and win him from his fatal errors? Why, sir, he is destitute of feeling. Neither kindness nor contempt can ever be such an emotion in his breast. A stone pointed and *personal* application must be resorted to. Dead, like a crawling animal you wot of. Touch him, black creeping thing! and he is dead! closed at all points, port holes and portcullis; stand him on his feet or his head, turn him on his back, or his face, take him through all the evolutions of the military,—dead still dead! But apply to him something more tangible and pregnant to the senses, he will then show "signs of life remaining," a sort of returning and *returning* energy.

I must bring this communication to a close. As for Mr. Holden I leave him without hatred or contempt. My feelings cannot bear on a thing so low, and I regret that I am compelled to speak of him so harshly. I sorrow over the situation of affairs. But then "cannot not say I did it." I ask pardon of those gentlemen whom I have introduced in connection with the subject of these remarks. But if Lord Byron could touch his wild and sweeping lyre in plenissed majesty on the heights of Jura, and there converse with a chanting grasshopper at his feet, may I not name without scurrility or defamation, Van Buren and Badger, Graham, Clay, and—*Holden*?

Mr. Hale will please give the above a place in his paper and oblige me, though you know me to be

A DEMOCRAT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORIDA,—No. 2.

Mr. Editor: To-day, February 21, we found it difficult to procure our usual supply of 3 pecks of Corn and 40 lbs. of Fodder, and drove long after the frogs had commenced their interminable nightly song—a tune hideous to our ears, and with but little variation in its note, and appeared to be sung in the tune of

"Jack Darling he dream't that his daddy was dead,
And his daddy he dream't that Jack Darling was dead."

And so on ad infinitum—at least I fancied it sounded so to me; while the long dark moss hanging from the trees reminded one of Jack Darling's or his daddy's winding sheet, whichever it might have been. We finally saw a light, and a negro who had more native light than any we had yet seen, and what was better for us, he had corn and fodder too, and was almost as keen for our cash as we were for his provender. Our commissary bargained with him at our usual price, and after pitching our tent, he brought us corn and fodder, water and fire, and a permit from his overseer to trade with us.

Passing on through Orangeburg, a place of some two or three hundred souls, and which contains some handsome private residences and but little trade, we crossed one of the Edisto rivers on a bridge, near which there were large quantities of ton timber collected, intended to be rafted to the steam saw mills below, to be cut into plank, principally for the West India trade. The inhabitants of this section derive considerable profit from their finely timbered poor lands,—lands, the most of which, to the eye of an up-country farmer living in a finer region, appear, and are in fact, uncongenial to the production of such crops as would compensate the planter for the labor bestowed on them. But as they are as "level as a floor," they would under a higher state of cultivation, and a more bountiful supply of manure, yield a sufficiency for the inhabitants and to spare to the way-worn traveller.

The roads through all this level section of country are fine, generally firm, not a great quantity of deep sand, and were provisions plentier, it would give delightful draves to the parsons, lawyers, and all others who ride a whip. But the apprehension of suffering which we felt on surveying their almost barren fields, tended to check the pleasurable thrilling sensation produced by the revolution of our wheels. We determined, however, to move on, it would never do to return,—our noses were set Florida-ward; and to Florida we must go; and if the country through which we passed was poor, and provisions scarce, we had elected it as our route of travel, and we could say to it as Dickery said to his wife—"Molly, it is true I agreed to take you for better or worse, but I'll be hanged, Molly, if you are not worse than I took you for."

When Adam fell, part of the curse was, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou gain thy bread." Could the old man, then all covered with sin and pollution, have cast his eyes down through most of the country in the "sovereign" States of South Carolina and Georgia, where we travelled, he might have thought, that so far as it was concerned, this part of the denounced woe was unnecessary, for it under this Southern sun, and on this poor soil, a man can get his hoe-cake without sweating for it, "she's dead."

The people through this section of country, as well as most of our neighbors, are doing their very best to fulfil the first great command, "multiply and replenish the earth." But if the sterility of the country, on the one part, makes their "allowance short," the miasma of this low country reduces the number of their sons and daughters, so that neither scale can preponderate.

We jogged on, until old Sol began to imbed himself behind the western flats, or to sell human appearance such, in a frog pond—until we arrived at the unenviable tenement of one Jeremiah Holdfast, who utterly refused for love or money, to furnish us with our desired supplies,—appeal after appeal was made to this old codger in vain, it only appeared to have the effect of constricting his grasp—his ugly wife—it's the truth, and still more unerringly ugly self, were deaf to our entreaties, and treated the applicant rudely. In this house I saw a tall, swarthy, sallow, green looking shoemaker, near seven feet high, when brought to all standing eating an Irish potatoe wrapped up in a rag, and it he did not on retiring to rest, like the tall Yankee, "shut up his arms and legs like a 2 bladed Jack knife," it was because the blades were too long for the handle. I would recommend to all these people,—Holdfast, wife and shoemaker, —to drink large quantities of pepper tea, to keep the *ugly* out, for if it was to strike in, Heaven knows what would become of them. They might get so near the Equator, or rather some other *hot spot* so as to experience a strong smell of sulphur.

Stifling our passions as best we could, we drove on a mile further, to the hospitable mansion of a South Carolina gentleman, whose kindness soon made us forget old Holdfast's rudeness. After adjusting matters about our camp, it was moved thither we go into a committee of the whole, and decide whether we should travel on the morrow or not, it's being Saturday night. One repeated the command, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," and urged a compliance with its behests; another backed it, by pointing to our jaded geldings. The vote was taken, and it was unanimously carried that we regard the day. With the Sabbath came Mr Izzler, who conducted us to Church, where we heard a capital sermon by the Rev. Lucius Bellinger, of the M. E. Church, known as the "War Preacher," because in illustrating and enforcing his subject, he points to deeds of bravery exhibited on battle fields. With eyes beaming with patriotism and religion, eccentric as he was, he occasionally becomes eloquent, and as he was known in his walk to be an exemplar of his doctrines, what he said sunk in the hearts of his hearers. We considered ourselves as amply repaid for our detention.

Soon after our arrival at camp, we were waited on by Mr. L. and invited to dinner. Having none of our own cooked, we with joy accepted the invitation, and oh what a luxury it was to sit in a chair, and with knife and fork eat out of a plate we believed to be clean.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: The writer in the last *Standard* who signs himself "A Close Observer," and who the *Standard* asserts is "well acquainted with his subject," has made too many impudent misrepresentations, to pass unnoticed; and I was glad to see your notice of them in your last issue.

The discovery that Gov. Graham is a "man of negative character," might have been expected from the keen optics of "A *close* Observer." Some men are gifted with seeing

——"things that are not to be seen."

But Democracy ought not to complain of negative men. They have high authority, even that of *Nathaniel Macon*, that such men are the salt that saved the State.

Perhaps, too, Governor Graham may *lie still* and swell himself into the dimensions of the great Democratic Ox, whom a majority of one in the Central Committee have brought into the field against him. Mr. Disbrow, however, intimated, in their late County Convention, that Gov. Graham might *burst* in the effort. All good Whigs ought to pray that their Governor may be delivered from so great a disaster. What constitutes "positive good" in a Statesman, as the "Close Observer" understands it, is probably, the ability to make Speeches to boys and girls at School; to write Epic Poetry in the style of Blanner; and to "relieve the people" from pecuniary gripes by an issue of one million of Shin-plasters, which shall not be considered money, nor a legal tender in the payment of debts—(neither fish nor flesh, nor good red herring")—but which they may borrow at 6 per cent by giving good surety. This is "positive" Statesmanship, with a vengeance.

"In looking for the increase of his (the Governor's talents, I find none," says this "Close Observer." An old lady once read Milton's "Paradise Lost" through, and came to the conclusion that it was "poor stuff." Poor old soul—the Poem was good enough, but she could not understand it. She ought to have studied "Blanner." That might have been within her comprehension. "A close Observer" should make the author of that immortal Poem his study, and confine his observations to that subject, or some other within his grasp, and not rashly launch out into unknown regions. He may get lost, so that his mother cannot find him. A fly once a"tempted to criticise a "fair proportioned dome," and was laughed at for his simplicity. His vision was entirely *too* "close" for his subject.

This polished writer criticises the Governor's bows, and manner of walking, in such a way as to convince his readers that he cannot make a "polite bow" himself, and that his own gait is very ungainly, sprawling and unsatisfactory. The Governor is admitted to be a very polite gentleman, and few can make a better or more graceful bow—he also has a knack of going straight ahead, "neither turning to the right hand nor to the left"—and there is no doubt but he must plead guilty to the charge of "looking like a Governor." All this is very sinful, indeed!—Why does not the Governor of North Carolina bow awkwardly, that "close observers" may not feel uncomfortable? Why does he arrogantly take the side walk, rather than the middle of the street? And, why does he not zig-zag it, and take *both sides* of the street, to show that he is not aristocratic? And above all, why, oh why, in the name of Democracy and decency, should he have the impudence to "look like a Governor," when he is only the *Servant* of the people? Let him hereafter remember who he is, and what he is, and behave *like a servant*, if he would please "close observers."

So much for the Observer's preliminary skirmishing before he comes to the main charge. It was as the bland *exordia* of the Grecian and Roman orators, in which they labored to please, and secure in advance the attention of their auditors, and prepare them for the full thunders of their eloquence. Now comes the Storm: "I then charge that Gov. Graham has involved the State in a heavy debt, contrary to the intention of the Legislature, and regardless of the rights of his constituents." And where is the faithless servant? if "to this duty he was faithless in every sense and meaning of the word," where, in the name of patriotism, was the eye of this "Close Observer"—where was the powerful pen of the second Edmund Burke, that in those two fatal months, he was not *charging*, with might and main, upon Gov. Graham, for the stupendous fraud he was contemplating, and which he was shameless enough to publish to the world two months in advance? Why did not this very indignant and exceedingly patriotic son of Thunder *then* let his voice ring in the ears of the faithless W. A. Graham, and warn him not to lay violent hands on the interests and rights of the country, whose confidence he had shamelessly *published* his intention to abuse? Why did he not exercise with fierce energy—Save the State! Touch her not with your polluted hands! "*Procul, Oh procul, este profani!*" Why did not the *Standard* and other Democratic prints, RAISE such a storm about the ears of the faithless Whig Governor, as to bring him to his senses? The deed was not then done. There were yet almost two months before the impending act of ruin would be consummated. There was no storm then—not a whisper of disapprobation was spoken or published.

A few sly and contemptible creatures, who mistake cunning for wisdom and with whom brawling Democracy is a substitute for patriotism, were looking on in ecstacies, and blessing themselves, that they had the Governor in their net. At a time when all good men were anxiously devising the best means of extricating the State and her citizens from a condition of great difficulty, these heartless spiders were ensconced in their dark and dusty corners, silently spinning their poison into a web. It is now attempted to be spread over the minds of as noble hearted a gentleman as lives; but he will brush off the cobwebs with the same ease that he could crush the loathsome reptile under his heel. Talk of *motives*, indeed. What *motives* had this "Close Observer" for *silence*, until it is too late to reach the evil he now so boldly charges? Where was his conscience during the months of November and December, 1845? What is his *motive* for bringing his charge *now*, for the first time? It is believed that this broken-hearted Jeremy Dismal of a *coaxer*, was at the very sale on the 29th of December. Why did he not then lift up the voice of waiting and lamentation, when it could do some good, and beg the Governor to stay his parricidal hand? What, again is asked, what was the *motive*? Can such a man, who might once have saved the State, and *wouldn't not*, because it would have *broken up the plot to defeat an election*—can such a man now talk about *motives*? Let him hang his head and blush. Let him learn that others, even in his own ranks, despise the charge and those who make it. Let him learn, (as stated in your last paper,) that Gen. Saunders indignantly denounced the charge, and said Gov. Graham had done right, and that he would support no man for Governor who was capable of using such "miserable slang."

Let him remember, that there are other gentlemen of the Democratic party, besides General Saunders, who are ashamed of this sneaking way of treating an honorable opponent—who applaud the act of the Governor—Gentlemen of State pride sufficient, to be willing that their Governor should behave like a Governor—who would much rather see him, when left to his discretion, (as in the case of the Rail Road,) *boldly do what is right*, than timidly shrink from the mole eyes of a thousand "Close Observers;" who would have been mortified to see him enter the arena of an Auction, to banter and bid for a Rail Road, as for a horse or a calf, under the Auctioneer's hammer. These, however, are not "Radical Democrats." They are not blest with that easy morality, which thinks "all fair in war," and that "the end sanctifies the means." Such men are satisfied with the action of Gov. Graham, though they are Democrats. "A Close Observer," by imitating their example, might be less Radical, and would prove himself much more patriotic.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"A Democrat," said by the Register to be one of the shining lights of the party, is out in that paper in justification of the entire course of Gov. Graham in relation to the Rail Road, and in severe rebuke of the wretched demagogism of a writer in the Standard.

"What (says this Democrat,) are the words of the Act of Assembly, governing and controlling the Governor in the sale and purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road? They are these: "He is hereby authorized and directed to bid on the said Road and other property directed to be sold, for and on behalf of the State, a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars and the interest unpaid by the Company on the Bonds executed and endorsed in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, passed in 1840-'41," &c. Can language be clearer, that the Governor was positively instructed not to let the Road be sold to any others than the State, for a less sum? If he had been invested with a discretion, the word authorized might have implied it, but when you superadd the word "directed," his duty was imperative to go to his limit, and all discretion was taken away, if given or intended to be given by the word "authorized." Under this state of things, what should have been the course of a high-minded gentleman, worthy to be the Governor of a State, in the discharge of his official duty? It was to march to the thing at once and do it. Not to ponder, to huckster, or to chaffer, like one in the market to buy a sheep. Now, if his Excellency had have descended to the grovelling purpose suggested by "A Close Observer," of trying to purchase the Road for $300,000, or a less sum than his limit, would he have succeeded? I can assure him he would not; and I can further assure him that a combination of gentlemen was forming, and would certainly have been formed, to run the Governor to his limit, if he had not have published his avowed purpose, after viewing the Road, that he would bid to the amount of it. And I am authorized to say further, that that association to bid for the Road, would have been made up of men of such wealth and standing, as would have satisfied the General Assembly of their ample ability. What then would have been the condition, if Gov. Graham had have stooped to take advantage, as suggested by "A Close Observer," to purchase the road for a song? He would have been foiled, and driven from the low idea, and forced to do in the end, what he thought was his duty to do at first—which was, to bid to his limit."

"As the Road is now the property of the State, it becomes the people of the State rightly to appreciate it, and to turn it to proper advantage. Not to sacrifice the Road at the shrine of improper prejudices, but to turn it to the advantages it is capable of rendering. As a channel for transportation, it is worth to the State, and particularly to the Counties whose citizens use it, to carry off their produce, and to bring back merchandize, Salt, Iron, and all heavy articles, every cent of the money the State has bid for it, if that whole sum was sunk and never repaid. This can be demonstrated by figures so clearly, that "A Close Observer" would even be skeptical to dispute it. As a way, affording cheap facilities for travelling, with unthought of expedition, its advantages are great; and should the Road be continued to meet the Road now coming in hasty progress to Camden, S. C., and which is to be extended to our State line—the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will be the great route, from North to South. It will be selected for the route by Baltimore and Wheeling, because the Ohio river, during the Summer and Fall, is liable from low water, to be barely passable, and during those seasons it is hazardous to travel that route, on account of sickness; and in the winter, that river is often impassable from the ice. It will be preferred to the route by Wilmington, on account of the sea voyage from Wilmington to Charleston, which few will hazard, when they can travel through to Camden.

"If the State consults her true interest, she will use all legitimate means, to extend the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, to meet the South Carolina Road; when that is done, this will be the grand thoroughfare, from North to South, and the West. The South Carolina and Georgia Roads, now concentrate at Atlanta in Georgia, from whence a Rail Road is in progress to Nashville, in Tennessee, another to Memphis, another to Vicksburg, and to Natchez, and another to Mobile. So that a man in Boston, when the Ohio river is too low, or is frozen, will pass this way, as a matter of necessity, going to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Mobile and New Orleans, or to any part of South Carolina or Georgia. And these facts are supported by the opinion of the whole traveling and business Public."

The Halifax Republican gives an account of Gov. Graham's speech at Northampton C. H. from which we make the following extract, relating to the rail road and other questions:—

"He spoke of the charge of being opposed to the election of Governor by the people, and answered that the Democratic party was estopped from urging this objection against any one, unless, indeed, it was prepared to declare, that after the Convention which revised the Constitution of the State, Mr. Macon, Judge Daniel, Weldon N. Edwards and Governor Branch, had forfeited all just claim to the confidence of modern Democracy. Instead of which, with singular inconsistency, it had put up one of those gentlemen to oppose Governor Dudley for the Executive Chair in 1838, and during the past winter had warmly solicited permission from another, Mr. Edwards, to make him the bearer of their banners on this very occasion. Those who urged it seemed to think that many things might be done by a Democrat without censure or reproach, which, if done by a Whig, was conclusive of hostility to popular institutions. This charge the Governor said was not a new one; it had been made against him on the last occasion in a very public manner by the leaders and the leading presses of the party, and he appealed to all candid men, if there was not something exceedingly insincere in offering the party vote to Mr. Edwards and when he would not accept it, to urge against him Governor Graham what they had approved in their gentleman.

The Governor next turned his attention to the sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and he bid of the highest sum allowed by the Act of the Legislature directing the sale of the same. He had understood that one of his opponents had objected against him, that he had bid too much, and that it might have been purchased for a very small sum.

Upon this objection, Governor Graham remarked, that the Democratic Convention which met in Raleigh on the 8th of January last to nominate a party candidate to the Gubernatorial office, having been altogether silent, must be presumed to have then approved his course, and he inferred therefore, that it would be urged against him only where there was some prospect of making it available. He had been directed, in the execution of the law providing for the sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, by, what he conceived to be, a proper regard to the rights of both debtor and creditor.

In representing the creditor, he had not regarded the State as a Shylock, seeking a hard advantage over the debtor, but as a sovereign unwilling to take the property of the citizen under any pretence whatsoever for less than its real worth.

The Legislature had imposed on him the duty of fixing the sum which he would bid; he had taken all proper pains to ascertain what the property was worth, and he had come as near bidding that sum as he could.

He was happy to inform his fellow citizens that since the purchase, the Road had been run with a profit of several thousand dollars to the State.—The Governor said that previous to the sale he felt it his duty to announce his bid in order that due preparation might be made by those who might desire to bid beyond him, in order that they might procure the means of complying with their bid—and he was satisfied that if he had announced such a sum as 100 or $150,000, a Virginia Company would have now owned it."

Singular and Fatal Accident.—An interesting little son of Mr. Solomon Brown, of this vicinity, aged seven years, was killed in a most extraordinary manner, a few days since. A little companion was whirling round with great rapidity, a piece of wood notched like a saw, attached to a string (called a *whirligig*) when the string broke, and the notched piece struck little Brown on the throat and punctured the wind-pipe, making an aperture not larger than the head of a good-sized pin. It was thought a slight hurt, but soon the body began to swell, from the diffusion of air under the cellular tissue of the skin, and presented so frightful an appearance, that a Physician was sent for. He arrived, only to announce that there was no hope, and his afflicted Parents had to witness the speedy death of a darling child, who was perfectly conscious of his situation, and who spent his last breath in imploring relief at their hands!—*Raleigh Register.*

A remarkable dwarf.—There was in this town last week a boy from Moore county, named William Hancock, who is one of the most remarkable dwarfs that we have ever seen. He is nearly 17 years of age, 37 inches high, and weighs 27 lbs. He is symmetrically formed, is lively, and active. In intellectual developement he will compare with ordinary boys of 12 or 13 whose education has not been well attended to. He ceased to grow at 4 or 5 years of age.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

"*Winter lingering in the lap of Spring.*"—The Lexington (Missouri) Telegraph announces the marriage of Mr. Elden Myres, a youth of 19, to Mrs. Mary Nash, age not mentioned, but the mother of 25 children! Likewise, of John Briscoe, aged 70, to Miss Drake, aged 16.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 12, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

FROM THE ARMY.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM RIO BRAVO.—GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP SURROUNDED BY THE MEXICANS—CAPTURE OF TWO COMPANIES OF CAVALRY—LIEUT. CRAIG AND THIRTEEN MEN KILLED.—THE ENEMY ON AMERICAN SOIL!!

Such is the astounding intelligence brought by the latest arrival from the Army! The particulars will be found below,—preliminary to which, however, we will give a brief detail of occurrences furnished by former arrivals.

In a conference with the Mexican commander, Gen. Taylor was informed, that unless he retired from his post at Matamoras, (territory claimed by Mexico) his refusal would be considered and treated as a declaration of war. He also ordered all Americans to leave Matamoras in 24 hours. Gen. Taylor then declared the port of Matamoras in a state of blockade, and the armed vessels stationed there to enforce the blockade, ordered off all vessels having supplies, and captured a Mexican vessel, and sent her in as a prize. About this time Cross's body was found in the woods about 4 miles from Gen. Taylor's camp. He had been killed apparently by a lance, his body stripped, and it was reported that the murderer was in Matamoras, and a demand was made for him by Gen. Taylor. Lieut. Deas, a friend of Col. Cross, went without permission, crossed the river in search of him, and was captured and held a prisoner by the Mexicans. Lieut. Porter and ten men, on a scouting expedition fell in with a party of Mexicans, a skirmish ensued, and Porter and three of his men were killed. Lieut. Porter was a son of Commodore Porter, and son-in-law of Col. Beal, of the U. S. Army, now stationed at Austin, Texas. He left a wife and three children at Fort Towson, the residence of his mother-in-law

surrounded by the Mexican enemy on American soil. Gen. Taylor has called on the Governor of Texas for 2400 troops; let Galveston show the world that they are always ready for the defence of their country.

Head Quarters, Galveston Volunteer Battalion.
30th April, 1846.

ORDERS.

The commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the companies composing the Galveston Volunteer Battalion are requested to meet for consultation at 10 o'clock, this morning, at the Galveston Artillery Armory, at Mr. Crawford's store. The country needs our services! No time should be lost in immediately organizing the several corps of this battalion. This commandant of the battalion has the fullest confidence in the patriotism and zeal of the citizen soldiers of Galveston! He is sure they will not hesitate in this emergency! They have always desired an opportunity of showing their prowess to the Mexican enemies!

That opportunity has now arrived! It is expected the young men of Galveston will immediately rally as volunteers, nor wait for their services to be required by draft!

A rendezvous will be immediately opened for volunteers, to increase the ranks of each of the volunteer corps in the city, and also to organize an additional company of Infantry or Rolemen. A prompt attendance of the officers is expected at the time and place appointed.

By order of C. G. BRYANT,
Major Comm'g Galveston Volunteer Battalion.

If 150 or 200 men with the proper officers can be raised by to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, they will be supplied with arms and accoutrements, and will take passage on board the steamer Monmouth, now bound for Point Isabel.

N. KINGSBURY, Lieut U. S. Army

The *Galveston* reports, that on Friday, (yesterday,) she fell in with the schooner Augusta, from Brassos, St. Iago, and took on board Col. Doune, bearer of important despatches from Gen. Taylor.

[From the Galveston Civilian—Extra.]

The steamer Monmouth arrived off the bar yesterday evening, and came into port this morning, with late and exciting accounts from the army.

A company of 60 dragoons, under Capt. Thornton, have been taken by the Mexicans. They were out a short distance from the camp—saw a few Mexicans reconnoitering—pursued them, and shortly found themselves surrounded by 1000 (as is reported) Mexican infantry, who fired upon them: they turned to retreat, but found themselves surrounded by cavalry, and within the range of four pieces of artillery. They saw the Captain leap the fence enclosing the Mexican camp, and think he escaped. This information was obtained at Gen. Taylor's camp by a wounded man, sent in by the Mexicans, for the benefit of our hospital. There were thirteen or fourteen of Capt. T.'s men killed.

Gen. Taylor's camp is said to be surrounded by a vastly superior Mexican force—and cut off from his supplies at Point Isabel, where there are but 400 men. Battle at any time to be taken. Arista is in command of the Mexican forces, which he assumed on the 22d. He says he wishes to carry on the war in the European and Christian style.

Gen. Taylor has called upon the Governor of Texas for forty companies of volunteers; the infantry to leave Galveston by steam; mounted men to rendezvous at Corpus Christi. Gen. Taylor is said to have but ten days' rations in his present position, which is a strong one; and capable of being defended against a greatly superior force; but it is feared he will be cut off from his supplies unless reinforced.

These are the main facts which are in our possession as yet.

Gen. Hunt will leave for the seat of war this evening, by land, and wishes to be joined by those who are ready.

Col. Doane, the bearer of despatches, says:—

It is supposed that the detachment of the enemy on the east side of the Rio Grande consists of at least 2500 men, under the command of Cols. Carasco and Carrabagal, both old and experienced officers, and that their object is to cut off all communication between Gen. Taylor and Point Isabel, the depot of provisions. In the execution of this object they have fully succeeded, and have thereby placed the American army in a most dangerous position, as it will be utterly impossible for Gen. Taylor, with the limited number of men now under his command, say 2300, to force his way through the dense chapparal, in which the enemy are already strongly posted.

Gen. Taylor's position, in the rear of Matamoras, is sufficiently strong to withstand successfully an attack of the whole Mexican force, and commands the town, which, with the batteries already mounted could be razed to the ground in an hour's time. Gen. Taylor has in camp full rations for 15 days, which he thinks can be made to last thirty days, by which time he is in hopes to receive large reinforcements from Texas and Louisiana, upon each of which States he has made a requisition for the immediate equipment and transmission to Point Isabel of four full regiments of militia. It is thought by the superior officers of Gen. Taylor's army that 20,000 men will be required within a very short period, as it is well known that the Mexican army is daily receiving large reinforcements from the interior.

A company of 50 Mexican cavalry were seen on the night of the 26th within five miles of Point Isabel. They were supposed to be a corps of observation.

The principal officers known to be in command of Mexican forces, are Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mejia and Canales, Cols. Carasco and Carabajal; all men of talent.

From the best information we obtain, the force of the Mexicans is set down at 7,000 certain, and reports go up to 12,000.

The whole Southern Country is aroused by this startling news. It was received at Mobile on *Sunday*, the 3d. The Mayor immediately called a meeting for that evening, and an immense multitude attended. Several patriotic speeches were delivered, committees appointed to procure ammunition and supplies, to secure a boat to start the next day with volunteers for Point Isabel. Four gentlemen, viz: Gen. R. Desha, Judge Goldthwaite, W. Jones, Jr. and Col. W. R. Hallett agreed to be responsible for all expenses incurred.

On the arrival of the news in New Orleans a similar spirit was displayed. It reached that city early on Saturday morning, and at 11 A. M., Governor Johnson had answered the call of General Taylor by a requisition for 2500 men. The troops were already in the streets mustering for immediate departure, and the legislature of the State had assembled, and, by acclamation, passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the service.

The Bulletin says the troops will be on the march *within twenty four hours!* Honor to the patriotism of the noble Louisianians.

At Galveston, within an hour after the receipt of Capt. Catlett's letter, which will be found in another column, there was a public meeting, and it was determined to despatch 200 men that evening in the Monmouth.

The Right Spirit.—The New Orleans *Courier* of Saturday evening says that Benj. Story, Esq. the President of the Bank of Louisiana, made an offer to the Governor of the State to advance $500,000 for the use of the State in the present crisis.

The Governor of the State of Louisiana has promptly complied with the request of Gen. Taylor, and appointed Gen. Persifor F. Smith to the command of the troops to be raised for reinforcing the Army of Occupation.

About 1000 volunteers have enrolled their names at New Orleans.

A company of 100 volunteers, with Gen. Robt. Desha as Captain, and Capt. Thos. Adrian, Lieut., left Mobile on Monday the 5th.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—We have no further accounts from the Camp of Gen. Taylor, and we can hardly expect later news for several days, unless some peculiar occurrences should render an especial express necessary.

It will be seen by the copious extracts we have made from the New-Orleans and Mobile papers, that the patriotic inhabitants of those cities have moved as with one impulse in the matter, and 48 hours will, doubtless, find thousands of volunteers on their way to the assistance and relief of Gen. Taylor. If he sustains his position for ten days, the danger of defeat will be over, and then should commence the work of retribution for the long list of grievances we have experienced from Mexico for a series of years past. It is full time that the temporising policy that has been pursued towards her, to pity for her weakness, should be dropped, and her government taught to understand her true position.—*Charleston Courier.*

That the Administration acted most indiscreetly in ordering the Army to march from Corpus Christi to Matamoros, is very generally admitted. At the former place, there was no danger of a collision, whilst at the latter, hostilities were scarcely avoidable. The movement was either designed to provoke hostilities, or to browbeat the Mexicans. If the latter, (as is probable,) it should have been made by a force powerful enough to intimidate, and not to admit of the serious disasters which have already befallen, and the still more serious one apprehended. The country is now involved in war, and we must fight it out, as there is no doubt we shall do gloriously (if glory can be acquired in a contest with so weak a nation, torn to pieces by factions,) but it ought to be seen how and by whom the war is brought about.

The following articles, published before the war commenced, take a common sense view of the matter:—

Our Army on the Rio Grande.—We have before alluded to the critical position of our little army on the Rio Grande, and to the danger of a hostile collision with the Mexican forces on the opposite bank. The Charleston Mercury closes an article animadverting with some severity upon the foreign policy of Mr. Polk, [whom having aided to elect, it has a right to castigate—the Chinese, we are told, sometimes whip their gods,] with the following remarks:

"Nor can we see the wisdom of his policy in sending the army of the United States to the Rio Grande. Did he fear that the Mexicans would invade Texas, or that we could not at any time take possession of just as much of Texas as we pleased to call by that name? The camp at Corpus Christi was far beyond any American settlements, and therefore a far more efficient point for their protection than further off. And if it was expedient, for some cause which we cannot divine, to send our army to the Rio Grande, why order them to pitch their tents directly opposite Matamoras, with their cannon pointing into the town? Is there no other position along that mighty river where our troops could be accomodated whilst our rights were maintained? This course looks very like a determination to provoke a war with Mexico. But whether this is the intention or not, most clearly this is the tendency. Every army, great or small, is always eager for war. If the American army on the Rio Grande does not get up a fight with the Mexicans, in spite of all pacific instructions, it will be little short of a miracle."

FROM THE MOBILE CHRONICLE.

It seems to us that the conduct of the Administration in ordering the advance of the army of occupation under General Taylor to that River, has, like every thing else from the Administration, been marked by a want of propriety, prudence and wisdom. Where was the necessity of ordering the army to the Rio Grande, within a few hundred yards of Matamoros, and in full view of the town. That army was sent to Texas to repel an expected or possible invasion of Texas by the Mexicans. Was it not every way desirable to settle our difficulties with Mexico, without a resort to arms? Could any glory be attained by this Republic in a contest with that weak and distracted country? Of course there could be no alternative but war, if our difficulties with her could not be settled without it, and if Mexico herself would plunge headlong into its dangers and consequences.

When this army was ordered to the Rio Grande, we had a Minister in Mexico awaiting the determination of the Government of that country, whether he should be received or not. Was this reception to be expedited and rendered sure by pointing our cannon at the town of Matamoros, by posting our troops upon the Bank of the Rio Grande in sight of that town, professing eagerness for a conflict? Winde Congress alone has the power to declare war, the conduct of the administration in this matter is calculated to provoke and hasten it without such declaration, or any probability otherwise of its taking place. Is it not calculated to fret and chafe the Mexicans into rage and acts of violence whether they would commit them or not? As we had annexed Texas, would it not have been more proper to have given the Mexicans every opportunity of yielding to the necessity of the case, without seeming to be menaced by our cannon pointed to the bosom of one of their towns, and our flag fluttering in defiance before their eyes.

Perhaps Mr. Polk desires the glory of having the Mexicans thrashed during his administration! It would be the glory which a giant would obtain by knocking down a Lilliput! Were the Mexicans a people of skill and prowess—were they, even as they are, to use bravely the advantages before them—the awkward position in which General Taylor is placed, might subject him and his army to no small disasters if not to total defeat. Were such to hapen, the disgrace would attach to the administration, not to our gallant army, which, we fear not, will do its duty bravely and gallantly under all disadvantages and in every trial.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Extract of a letter from an American officer on the Vera Cruz station, dated April 15.

"Nothing of importance has transpired here recently, but news of exciting interest pours in upon us from the frontier. The demonstration of General Taylor on the banks of the Bravo, and the concentration of the Mexican forces about Matamoras, are events that we look upon as involving probable consequences of vast importance."

The Locomotor of the 22d inst. publishes the following orders:

Ministry of War and Marine—Division of Operations—Secretary of the General-in-Chief—General Orders of the 31st March.

SOLDIERS: By the extraordinary express just arrived, it has been communicated to me that hostilities would begin in two days after between Matamoros and the enemy, and your brethren in arms impatiently wait for you to give to the country the glorious laurels which we will reap on the banks of the Rio Brazos.

Hacienda de Rinconai, March 31, 1846.
PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

THE LOCOFOCO CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Monday next is the day fixed on for the settlement of the difficulty between Messrs. Leak and Shepard. We have information which satisfies us that Shepard will be the nominee; and as a party man we shall rejoice at it; for we are satisfied that Gov. Graham can beat him farther than he could beat Mr. Leak. But looking alone to the honor of the State, we could wish that a gentleman of some character for maturity of years and of intellect, some approximation to the staid and sober and sterling qualities of the State, some celebrity as a statesman, and some hold upon the affection and respect of the people, might be presented, even by our opponents, for the high and dignified office of its Chief Magistrate. It is saddening to see that high office so cheapened, as it were, by setting up a gentleman of perhaps 27 or 28 years of age, possessing, indeed, a most exalted opinion of his own merits, but wanting in nearly every other qualification for the place; whose only remembered effort at statesmanship (his "bill for the relief of the people,") will remain a monument of any thing but his wisdom till the latest day of his life. It is the most absurd conception of the human brain. No Alchemist ever cherished a more ridiculous conceit. In due time we shall again show it up, as we have heretofore done, for the amusement of our readers, and the admiration of his friends.

We cannot fear the election of such a person as Governor of North Carolina. We feel sure that many of his party would themselves shrink from such a deed. But upon them we have no right to call, and we do not call. Upon the Whigs we are entitled to call, to do their whole duty: to rebuke this youthful indiscretion: to bid Mr. Shepard "tarry at Jericho till his beard be grown." But above all is it their privilege, as we trust it will be their pride and pleasure, to sustain one of the ablest, the best, the most honest and true, of all North Carolina's most honored sons—WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. Nothing but a criminal neglect on the part of the Whigs can jeopard his election. Surely there is no danger of such neglect now. Surely every Whig will do what he can, by his own vote and influence, to elect GRAHAM, *and* to defeat Shepard.

GOV. GRAHAM.—The reader should not overlook the article from the Register in defence of Gov. Graham's purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, in pursuance of the act of the last Legislature.

With all our indisposition to interfere in the family quarrel between the friends of Messrs. Leak and Shepard, we have not felt at liberty to refuse admission to the communication of "A Democrat," which will be found in this paper. We will only say of it, that we have the author's name; that he is a well known and thorough "Democrat;" and that he tells us he is ready to give his name to any one who may feel aggrieved.

Little things often furnish a clearer insight into a man's character than the greater actions of his life. The supercilious character of Mr. James B. Shepard is in that way manifested in his reply to Mr. Leak's proposition to him to refer their difference back to the Central Committee. Mr. Leak had addressed to him a very polite and respectful note, beginning "My Dear Sir," and ending "Respectfully yours," and to this Mr. Shepard replies in the following lofty epistle, which expresses, as plainly as *manner* can express it, the dignified contempt in which Mr. Shepard holds his brother "Democrat" Walter F. Leak; and *almost* says to him, "how dare you, sir, to aspire to an office which *I* want!"

NEWBERN, April 24, 1846.

TO W. F. LEAK, Esq.

SIR: A few moments since I saw in a newspaper a letter addressed by you to myself containing substantially the two following propositions:

First. "That our relative claims be submitted to the Democratic State Committee" to determine again between you and myself and *say, which of the two* shall be the candidate of the party for Governor in the ensuing contest. To this I accede without hesitation.

Second. That you and myself "retire from the canvass until the decision of the Committee on the first proposition is made known." Being *now* the regular Nominee of the party and canvassing the State *solely for the purpose of promoting principles* and advancing the Republican cause, I reject with as little hesitation your second proposal.

JAMES B. SHEPARD.

THE TARIFF.—The Speech of Mr. Stewart of Penn. which we publish this week, will be found to contain many very striking views, and we think that few will deny that they are as sound and true as they are striking. Read it.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. Loring, Editor of the Raleigh Independent, is about to remove that paper to Wilmington, where he will continue to publish it, and also associate himself with Mr. Stringer in the Commercial. Both papers will continue their Whig politics, but the Commercial is intended to be less a political than a Commercial paper. The Editors think of enlarging the Commercial, and making it a daily paper.

We lately stated, on the authority of another paper, that Gen. Rusk, one of the Texan Senators, was a native of North Carolina. We learn that this is an error. Gen. Rusk was born in Pendleton District, S. C. There are therefore but five natives of our State in the Senate, viz: Messrs. Mangum, Haywood, Speight, Allen, and Benton.

The Ingersoll and Webster Committees are at work, but it will probably be some time yet before they report. Mr. Schenk's Committee, (to try Ingersoll for picking the locks of the State Department,) has examined Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State. Mr. Pettit's Committee (to try Mr. Webster on Ingersoll's charge of peculation,) has sent to Maine for witnesses. It is said, also, that Mr. Tyler has been summoned.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:

"A gentleman, a friend and relative of John Tyler, has recently returned from a visit to that ex-functionary, with whom he talked over the charges against Mr. Webster respecting the secret service fund. I learn that Mr. Tyler says Mr. Webster's conduct in the matter was fair and above board in relation to every item of that fund which was expended—that not a dollar of it was appropriated by Mr. W. improperly—and that he, Mr. Tyler, approbated and sanctioned every item of the expenditure."

VIRGINIA.—The Locofoco majority on joint ballot is 22—last year it was 36.

THE METROPOLITAN ROUTE.—The Raleigh Register, noticing the support which Messrs. Speight, Calhoun, and Yulee gave to the bill which has just passed the Senate, granting a large quantity of the public lands in Mississippi to aid in constructing a rail road in that State, says—

"It will be seen from the subjoined proceedings of the Senate, that that body is disposed to aid in the great work of completing a Rail Road from Boston to New Orleans, on the ground of its being important and necessary, *as a means of defence.* If Congress votes a grant of land to Mississippi to complete one link in the great Road, why not give to North Carolina a similar grant to complete another link? If it should turn out that Gov. Graham, by purchasing for the State the Gaston Road, shall secure for North Carolina a valuable interest in this stupendous project, what will his revilers say?"

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—On Saturday the 2d, Bishop Andrew appeared and took his seat as President of the Conference.

Bishop Soule addressed the Conference at some length on the subject of the separation, and the organization of the Church, South, congratulating his brethren, and praising God, that all had been done in full conformity to the act of the General Conference of 1844, and with peace and unity in the Councils of the New Organization. He referred to some misrepresentations of his view as to the Episcopal office, and closed by stating his adhesion to the Church South, and his readiness to serve it to the best of his ability.

A resolution to receive the Rev. Joshua Soule as a Bishop of the M. E. Church, South, was then unanimously adopted.

On Monday the 4th, various Committees were appointed, &c.

On Tuesday, a letter from the Book Agents at New York was presented, avowing the determination to withhold the annual dividends from the Southern Conferences, until disposed of by the General Conference in 1848.

The Rev. Mr. Wightman introduced a preposition to print a new and improved edition of the Hymn Book. [Subsequently adopted.]

The Finance Committee reported a resolution to establish a Book Concern, in two divisions, one South and the other West. Report adopted.

On the 7th, it was resolved to elect two additional Bishops, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. Capers, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Paine were elected, on the 2d ballot. For Dr. Capers 56 votes, Dr. Paine 47, Dr. Bascom 39, G. F. Pierce 10, and 18 scattering votes.

THE FARMERS' LIBRARY.—We rejoice to hear that this work, which was commenced ten months ago, with less than 100 subscribers, has now upwards of 2000.—Its Editor, Mr. Skinner, has just returned from a journey of 3000 miles, South and West, and mentions the remarkable fact, that in all that distance he was not allowed to pay any travelling expenses, except on two short routes. He says he could learn no reason for all this kindness, except that he had all his life devoted himself to the benefit of Agriculture.

INDIAN TREATY.—A Treaty has been concluded between the U. S. and the Kansas Indians, by which the latter cede two millions of acres of their land, on their Eastern line, for $200,000—the money to be funded, and the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. to be paid to them.

TRADE OF ST. LOUIS.—Fifty-nine steam boats arrived at St. Louis during the week ending on the 18th ult., with an immense amount of produce, and 6 000 passengers.

SUICIDE.—A man named Palmer, a tailor by trade, placed himself on the Rail Road track at Gaston, on the night of the 4th, and awaited the arrival of the cars, which passed over his neck, killing him instantly. He left a letter, avowing his purpose, and asking certain gentlemen to make some provision for his destitute wife and three children.

GOOD.—Mr. Chipman, M. C. from Michigan, who said that "Education is the great enemy of Democracy," also asserted, in one of his late speeches, that "pure democracy, (like his own,) came down from Heaven." "If it did, (retorted a Whig,) it was when Satan was turned out of Paradise!"

We may now with safety report that there is not the least danger from Small Pox in Wilmington. The disease has disappeared entirely. All who had it have recovered.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

We are gratified in being able to state, that all the persons who had the Varioloid in Mr. Turner's family have entirely recovered, and that now *there is not a case in the town.—Hillsborough Recorder.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, Monday and Tuesday the 4th and 5th were devoted to a bill to create a Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to adjust all suspended preemption Land claims, (of which there are said to be 5 to 10,000, coming from all the States and Territories.) The bill was opposed earnestly by Mr. Calhoun and others, and was finally re-committed to the Committee.

On Wednesday, nothing of interest.

On Thursday, private bills and an Executive Session: after which, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a very large number of reports from Committees were presented and variously disposed of. They are of no general interest.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the President was requested to inform the House whether any soldiers had been shot for desertion, or in the act of deserting; and if so, by whose order and by what authority.

On Tuesday, after some unimportant business, the Post Office appropriation bill was taken up, and debated at great length.

On Wednesday, a long debate arose on a motion to give leave to one or more members of the House to comply, if they thought proper to do so, with a subpœna served on them as witnesses in a case before the District Court in Washington. The leave was finally granted.

Debate also arose on a bill to repeal the duty on Java Coffee, which was finally passed. In the course of the debate the following scene is reported:—

Mr. Holmes of S. C. said he would be glad to hear if Mr. C. J. Ingersoll would vote for Mr. McKay's Tariff bill? [A laugh.]

Mr. Ingersoll said, as to the Tariff, he should reserve himself till the day came. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Holmes. Some gentlemen had expressed a doubt whether the new tariff bill would pass. Mr. H. had heard such a doubt expressed; he did not doubt it himself. How could he? Did Mr. I. doubt it? He did not doubt it, did he? [Laughter.] He was sorry to hear that there should be any difficulty about passing the new tariff bill, when the whole Democratic party had pledged itself to this as one of the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention. The honorable chairman did not doubt, did he, that every Democrat from Pennsylvania would vote for the bill? Did he doubt so plain a thing as this? He did did not, did he? [Much laughter.]

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll said the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was placed in rather a delicate position, and might feel some hesitation in answering; but Mr. I. himself felt none at all. He had not a doubt himself that every Democrat in Pennsylvania, including the gentleman on his right, (Mr. Wilmot,) and the gentleman on his left, (Mr. Chas. J. Ingersoll,) would vote most decidedly *against* the new bill. [Much merriment.]

Mr. Holmes said he had not doubted, for his own part, that the whole Pennsylvania Democracy would redeem its pledge to follow the lead of the great Baltimore Convention; but he had heard that others had expressed some doubts. He had himself no reason to doubt; he supposed the bill was to pass. Was it not? [Laughter.]

Mr. Brodhead said the gentleman from South Carolina seemed very familiar with the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. He would ask the gentleman what pledges had been given there on the *Oregon* question!

Mr. Holmes, amid much sport in the House, made a reply lost to the Reporter, save that he was understood to say that, as the House had overcome the bellicose party on the Oregon question, he hoped for a like victory on the Tariff.

On Thursday, Mr. Adams and Mr. Giddings endeavored to get before the House the case of the deserters who had been shot whilst swimming the Rio Grande. It appears from the President's answer to the House, that Gen. Taylor reports that great efforts were used to induce his men to desert, and that many had deserted; that a picket guard, while in pursuit of a party of deserters, came in sight of them while attempting to swim the river. The guard fired and killed two of them. This was done by order of the non-commissioned officer in command of the guard, without any other orders from the General than the ordinary command to arrest and bring back the deserters. On this state of things, Mr. Adams moved resolutions calling for the names of the killed and of those who killed them; directing the latter to be arrested and tried for murder; and instituting an inquiry into the causes of the recent increase of desertions.

To these resolutions Mr. Holmes of S. C. objected; remarking that he would vote for them when the war with Mexico is over. Mr. Adams moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the resolutions; but the House refused, 90 to 45.

Mr. Adams of Miss. (Loco,) moved a resolution that Congress adjourn on the 18th July. Objection being made, Mr. A. moved to suspend the rules, which requires a vote of two-thirds. The Yeas were 101, Nays 62—not two-thirds.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was then *passed.*

On Friday, the House debated, and finally passed, a bill to retrocede to the State of Virginia, the County and City of Alexandria, D. C., in accordance with the petition of the citizens.

HON. A. DOCKERY.—Although we were of the number of those placed in circumstances who felt it to be their duty not to advocate the election of this gentleman to Congress, yet we deem it due to him as a sound unflinching whig, to express the satisfaction we feel at the manner in which he discharges his duties as a Representative. His position on the great question of the session, in relation to the Oregon dispute, was incidentally explained at an early stage of the discussion; it is one which we are confident his constituents approve, and we have no doubt will eventually be found to coincide with the great conservative body—the peace party, of the nation. In other cases where he has been called upon to act, we are happy to believe that while he has voted according to the deliberate convictions of his own mind, he has also reflected the will of his constituency. However individuals in our district may differ as to their preferences of the many eminent Whigs it contains,—few will be found to say that they are displeased with the course, so far, of Gen. Dockery.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Strong Tickets.—The following Whig Tickets for the Legislature, have been nominated in the subjoined Counties:

Northampton.—John M. Moody, S.; E. J. Peebles and D. A. Barnes, C.

Bertie.—Lewis Thompson, S.; David Outlaw and Dr. Bond, C.

Postscript.

The news of the Mexican War reached Washington on Saturday night. The "Union" endeavors to break the force of the public indignation against the Administration by insinuating blame against Gen. Taylor for not calling on the Governors of the States for more troops, as he was authorized to do if he thought it necessary.

A Cabinet meeting was held on Saturday night, and on Sunday orders were issued to send all the disposable force of the army to the Seat of War. Gen. Worth, whose resignation is not accepted, returns forthwith.

The Military Committee of the House met on Sunday, and determined to recommend to Congress to authorize the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, and to place at his disposal Ten Millions of dollars.

Notice sent to Great Britain.—It is understood, says the Newark Advertiser, though not officially announced, that Mr. Buchanan, by direction of the President, sent despatches by the steamer which sailed from Boston on the 1st inst., addressed to Mr. McLean, in London, directing him to give Lord Aberdeen the year's notice providing for the termination of the joint occupation of the Oregon territory. Mr. Buchanan, it is also said, has given official information of the fact to Mr. Pakenham. The form in which the notice was sent, embraces, the understanding is, the preamble and resolution as they passed.

New Lighter.—The *Cape Fear Steam Boat Company*, have added another lighter to their line, which was launched here on Saturday last; she is 95 feet long by 18 feet wide, and draws but 6½ inches, and is calculated to carry a large freight on 15 to 18 inches draught. She is to be named the Mike Cronly.—*Wil. Commercial.*

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, WILLIAM H. HAIGH, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, of this town, to CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Hon. George E. Badger.

In Richmond county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. D. J. Simmons, Mr. JOHN P. COVINGTON, Merchant of Rockingham, to Miss ELIZA JANE POWELL, daughter of Wm. Powell, Esq.

In Salisbury, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, Dr. RICHARD B. HILL, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY McB. FISHER, daughter of the Hon. Charles Fisher.

DIED,

In this town, on the 4th inst., Mrs. JEMIMA MAINS.

In this County, on the 2d inst. Mrs. MARY PLUMMER, aged 58, wife of Mr. Alex. Plummer.

Suddenly, in Moore county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ANN RAY, consort of Arch'd Ray, Esq., in the 37th year of her age, leaving a large and sorrowful family. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 12

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, brin,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 4¾	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS—No change in Cotton. Bacon has declined: sells at 7½ to 8. Flour dull at 4 25 to 4 75. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin dip Turpentine is slow of sale at 2 30 to 2 40, pieces unsettled; yellow dip 1 80; hard 90. Supply small. The dullness is caused by little demand for spirits, either North or in Europe. The Commercial says the general opinion is, that both makers and buyers will be benefitted by holding back the raw material in the country for a while, because the late high price of spirits has lessened the demand and accumulated the stock in the Northern markets. An increase of the stock now would only add to the depression. 500 bbls. Tar sold at $1. Mill Timber sales at 4 50, 5, & 5 50, 1,200,000 on the market for sale. Flooring Boards 10 to 11 50, Wide at 6 to 6 75, and Scantling at 4 50 to 5. 1,000,000 feet on sale, and little demand. Prime Shingles have sold at $3. Bacon 7½ to 7¾, supply ample. Corn 70 to 80. Molasses sales at 21. Salt, 1500 bushels of a cargo of 5000, sold at 30 c. Sack 1 12 to 1 15. A sale of N O Whiskey stopped at 21½. Rio Coffee 8 c.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

On Thursday last, Steamer Henrietta, with Salt, Molasses, &c. &c., consigned to Hall & Johnson, Wm McIntyre, Rockfish Co, J W Sandford, E L Winslow, P P Johnson & Co, W W Briggs, H E Rambert, S W Tillinghast, D A Roy & Co. D & W McLaurin, Hall & Hall, J M Rose, and C T Haigh & Son, of this place; and for A Newsom, A Torrence, J J & A C Blum, J M Morehead, and Judge Dick, of the interior.

On Sunday last, Steamer Wm B Meares, with boat Curtis in tow, with 1800 bushels Salt, &c., for J Huske & Son, F T Ward, H & E J Lilly, J H & J Martine, of this place, and for Governor Morehead, Holmes, Worth & Co, and Worth & Sanders, of the interior.

Yesterday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with new boat Mike Cronly in tow, with Goods and Machinery, for Phenix Co, Wm McIntyre, M McKinnon, David Shaw, S J Hinsdale, John D Cameron, Wm Marsh, Z Burroughs, and E W Willkings of this place; and for Elliott, Marsh & Co, J & W Murphy, J & J C Cowles, A L Britts, C Stanback, T C Pthol, D Burage, and M D Suman of the interior.

DEPARTURE.

On Thursday last, Steamer Henrietta; and on yesterday, tow boat Nelson; and Steamer Meares.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 2—Schr Marion from Little River. 4—Brig Argo from New York, Schrs Jack Downing from Onslow County, Florida from Boston, Sloop Gleaner from Shallote. 5—Brig William from Fair Haven, Mass., Schrs N. Carolina from Philadelphia, and L. P. Smith from New York. 6—Schrs Surpass from Hyde county, and Middleton from Middleton, N. C., Brig Alpine from N. York. 7—Br. brig Sea from Bermuda, Schrs Balance fr Gloucester, and Alarie from Philadelphia.

TRUST SALE,

OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS.

AS Trustee of Chas. R. Jones, I will proceed to sell, on Monday the 1st day of June, and continue to sell from day to day, till all is sold, a large and very desirable Stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye-stuffs, &c., with two tons Swedes Iron; Nails, Powder, Shot, Lead, and many other articles, making a very general assortment of all kinds of Goods.

Country merchants wanting seasonable Goods, would do well to give this sale their attention

On the second day of said sale, being the 2d day of June, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hillsborough street, adjoining Mr. Yates and Mrs. James, will be sold under said Trust, and for certain purposes therein specified.

Terms.—All sums under $50, cash; from $50 to $100, 60 days; over $100. 90 days, for notes papable at Bank.

JNO. M. ROSE, Trustee.
May 8, 1846. 10-ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing Chas. R. Jones, will please come forward immediately and make payment to the subscriber, who is alone authorized to collect the same.

JNO. M ROSE, Trustee.
May 8, 1846. 10-4w

FLORAL COLLEGE.

AT THE EXAMINATION in this Institution will take place on the last Wednesday and Thursday (the 27th and 28th) of this month.

May 12.—1t [Carolinian copy 1t]

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleh'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marcellos and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Ikins; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Bazorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berege and Berage Scarfs; lawn, ponge, and flag Hkfs.; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gimpe; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Saw Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

JUST RECEIVED.

50 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK, Old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, (by the Barrel,) Prime Cider VINEGAR.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 11. 10-tf

EDEN PARK POWDER MILLS.

HAVING been appointed agent for this factory I can offer the public in whole or half kegs at manufacturers prices, an article of Powder which has been favorably known throughout the Southern country for many years, and I can warrant it equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Orders from the interior will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, and if the article is not found to be such as represented, may be returned and I will pay all expenses.

E. J. LUTTERLOH.
Wilmington, April 29. 10-1m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Farquhard McRae vs. Sarah Kelly *et al.*

Petition for sale of Negroes (for distribution,) belonging to the Estate of John Kelly, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court, that James Kelly, William Kelly, Thos. Lister and wife Mary, James and Elizabeth Kelly, heirs of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, in the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1846.

10] R. S. McDONALD, Clk.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, having naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they each attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we

PLEDGE OUR HONOR

That it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer

POETRY.

THE WIFE IN A BAG.

A LESSON FOR MARRIED FOLKS.

Involved in gloomy thoughts, a swain
Was sauntering o'er a sun-bright plain.
False delicacy had made his mind
For earthly blessings *too* refined:
He thought himself foredoomed to know
Disgust in all things here below;
And chief among the woes of life,
He felt, or thought he felt, *his wife*.
Her faults 'twere hard to say or sing;
But still she was not quite the thing:
Would fate permit to choose again!
Oh! double grief, wish is in vain.
"Not so," quoth Jove, in accents soft,
And bore the murmurer aloft;
"There, see those bags—now suit your wishes;
They hold not wind, as erst Ulysses,
But women, sir; besides they show
The qualities of all below.
Now stand not there a mere beholder,
But lift them freely to your shoulder;
That which most commodiously fits,
And to your back the nearest sits,
Will sure contain the maid who best,
Of all on earth, can make you blest."
He bowed—the pleasing task begun,
And weighed them careful one by one.
This was too heavy—that too light—
And none were yet exactly right,
And sung and easy. But at length
He finds one suited to his strength;
He shoulders it—"I've got it, Jove!
It fits me neater than a glove;
In weight exact, too—not a hair
Deficient—no, nor one to spare;
Grant me, great king, but such a wife,
And I'm completely blest for life."
"'Tis yours," said Jove—"unrip the binding,
And let us see the lucky finding."
'Twas done—and wonderful to show,
Out popped *his own dear wife below*.

MORALE.

Shame burn thy cheeks, preposterous elf!
Who made thee wretched but thyself?
Know henceforth this, a truthful adage,
The fault's in *thee*, and not *thy baggage*!

The Unwilling Bridegroom.—A young man had engaged himself to a playmate in early youth; but as his mind developed, he perceived he was mismated, and wished to be released from his engagement. The young lady would not consent, and insisted upon being married. The young man appeared to yield, but when asked, as usual, 'Will you have this woman to be your wife?' he answered 'No.' At this unexpected answer, the marriage party broke up in confusion. The relatives of the rejected bride resented the insult offered to their family, and threatened prosecution. At last the young lady proposed that they should go again to the church, and that the bridegroom should make the usual answer, promising that when it came to her turn, she would answer no, that the refusal might appear to come from her. The bridegroom consented; but to his great surprise, the bride answered yes, the marriage ceremony was concluded in form, and he found himself a married man, against his will.

Valuable Bequest.—The late respected founder of this paper, Samuel Harrison Smith, Esq., bequeathed to the Washington Library a complete set of the *National Intelligencer*, from its commencement in the year 1801 to the period of his decease. This is the only perfect copy of the paper which we know of, our own set extending back only to the time of the invasion of the city in 1814, when all of our files and other books and property were burnt by the public enemy.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Hint to Read Fast.—An exchange paper says, that in a certain bar-room the following hint was stuck up by a wag:—"Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use yesterday's papers."

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bayer was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening, at the Brick Store, foot of Haymount, 5 doors West of Briggs's Hotel, an entire

New Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets and Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards, Writing & Wrapping Paper, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash, will be sold at low prices for Cash, or on time for approved Notes.

JOHN D. STARR.

April 6, 1846. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the concern of Smith & Gause, he takes pleasure in informing his friends and old customers, that he will continue at the same stand, and do a Commission and Grocery Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, March 31. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having bought out SMITH & GAUSE, offers for sale at the same Old Stand,

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE,
40 do. Rio do.
25 do. St. Domingo do., 14 do. Java do.
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar, 2 do. N. O. do.
10 bbls. N. O. do., 5 do. Muscovado do.
Crushed, Pulverized and Loaf Sugar,
Tea in Chests and Catties,
15 hhds. Molasses,
Half doz. kegs Tobacco,
Mrs. E. B. Muler's Snuff,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
8 do. Adamantine do.
W. Hall & Sons patent Mould Candles,
10 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap,
4 do. Extra do.
50 bags assorted Shot, 6 kegs Powder,
Bar Lead,
A full assortment of narrow & wide Iron,
50 kegs cut Nails,
4 boxes Hartford Collins' Axes,
2 do. Bradley's do.
6 doz. assorted Hoes,

And many other things in the Grocery line, all of which he offers at reasonable prices, and shall be glad to see old friends and customers call in and give him a trial. He also does a General Commission and Forwarding Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, April 2. 5-tf w

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

JAMES G. STACY, President.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAML. CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

They are authorized to take risks to a reasonable amount on Cotton Factories.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chn. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Samuel S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
Philadelphia.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium before dues, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown,	James Roybarn,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norrie,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Cryder,
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Cotter,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards,	Lorng Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.

LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PERRY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a cost of labor saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that the line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are entitled alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery; but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric H'dkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, (assorted colors;) Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, inv. green, and blue English do. do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Silicias; Paper Cambric; black and white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kent'ky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged;) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S.—A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Baizerines; embrd Grenadines; Lawns; ruffled, embrd, and plain Gingham; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars, Chemezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and net Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Para Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and net Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials Bouquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 23, 1846. 3-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Direct from New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store West side Hay Street, a few doors above Market Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a good stock of fine BOOTS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Bonnets, &c.; Iron, Steel, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Trace Chains, Cooper's Tools, &c.

P. TAYLOR.

March 21, 1846. 3-2m

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground; about 3½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 42 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price.* The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.

March 6, 1846. 1-3m

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash,*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute. The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

Fayetteville.	Jones.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
Cumberland.	Craven.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Munroe.	Columbus.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	Robeson.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	Richmond.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley.
Bladen.	Anson.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Bauchum.
Robert McRae.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	Caswell.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	Chatham.
Sampson.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pullen.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	Wake.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
New Hanover.	Johnston.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	Beaufort.
Onslow.	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
Greene.	Pitt.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
Guilford.	Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
Dr. Faulks.	Duplin.
Lenoir.	Lewis Herring.
Thomas Rouse.	James Jarman.
Jesse Lassiter.	Daniel Moore.
John Williams, Esq.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

JOHN M. ROSE

IS receiving his recent purchases, and has in store the following Goods, which are offered on the most liberal terms for cash or produce:—

50 bags Rio coffee,
Porto Rico and N. O. sugar,
40 bbls. whiskey, Baltimore & N. O. rectified,
10 do old "Monongahela rye" ditto,
25 do apple brandy, best Baltimore ale,
5 bbls. cider vinegar, New England rum,
Liverpool salt, Cuba and other molasses,
"Justo Sanz" cigars, Myer's aromatic tobacco, Bladder snuff, ginger, saleratus, pepper, alspice, cheese, &c.

Also, Rowland's mill saws; turpentine axes; grass and gram scythes; scythe snaths; cotton cards; cotton plough lines; socket shovels; trace, halter, log, and fifth chains; smith's tools, assorted; nails, assorted; white lead, pure, extra, and No. 1; chrome green; Prussian blue and other colors; tanners' oil; fur, wool, and summer hats; horse collars and wagon whips; men's and women's coarse shoes; together with common crockery, suitable for the retail trade; real stone ware, consisting of covered butter and milk pans, jars, &c.; with many other articles not mentioned.

April 14. 6-6w

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silicias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gymps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 23. 3-3m

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Farm for Sale.

I